के विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए अधिक संख्या में वैगन मुहैया करवाये हैं। कोल इंडिया लि० (कोल०इं०लि०) तथा सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० (लि०को०कं०लि०) ने विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए दैनिक औसत लदान चार पहियों के वैगन द्वारा प्रतिदिन (एफ०डब्ल्यू०डब्ल्यू०एस० / प्रतिदिन) वर्ष 1994-95 में किए गए 12,200 (अनंतिम) दैनिक औसत लदान की तुलना एफ०डब्ल्यू०एस० / प्रतिदिन दैनिक औसत लदान की तुलना में 1995-96 में 13,400 एफ०एफ०डब्ल्यू० एस० प्रतिदिन (अनंतिम) का औसतन वैगन लदान किया। यह लदान पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 9.84% वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

Aggregate Measure of Support

790. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether product specific Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) for 17 crops is negatively at Rs. 19,000 crores during the years 1986—89;

(b) whether this figure of AMS when calculated for the year 1995 would come to about Rs. 48000 crores; details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to rectify this anomaly; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) to (d) The concept of Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) use in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture is a negotiated concept designed to measure the trade distorting domestic support given to agriculture by member countries of GATT. It does not take into account a large variety of support measures for the agricultural sector. The AMS comprises of two components viz. product specific and non-product specific support. For the purpose of calculating the domestic support to agricultural producers, both product specific AMS and non-product specific AMS are taken into account. During the base period (1986—88) the average product specific AMS was about Rs. minus 24442.2 crores and the non-product specific AMS was estimated at Rs. 4581.4 crores. The total AMS was, therefore, minus 19860 crores.

The AMS was to be calculated for the base period (1986—88). As in the case of India the AMS for the base period (1986—88) was negative, India did not have to take any reduction commitments for the period 1995-2000.

The product specific AMS figures for any year can be arrived at by multiplying the total eligible production with the difference of the applied administered prices prevailing during that year and the external reference prices as taken in the base period (1986—88).

Supply of coal to Badarpur Power Plant

791. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has decided to stop delivery of coal to Badarpur power plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to solve the problems of supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Investment on coal production

792. SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to increase the production of coal to 300 million tonnes by 1997 an investment of US $ 1 billion would be required;

(b) if so, the action initiated by Government in this regard;

(c) the total amount of coal production expected for the year 1997; and

(d) steps being taken by Government to meet the galloping coal demand by the power sector to the tune of 30 million tonnes every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) The target of domestic coal production, as recommended by the Planning Commission, for the year 1996-97 is 288.65 million tonnes.

In consultation with the Planning Commission a total plan investment of Rs. 2681.97 crores has been proposed for Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited during the year 1996-97.

(d) Steps being taken to augment indigenous production of coal include the following:—

(i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity in existing mines by modernisation, application of new technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

(ii) Partial de-regulation of coal prices is likely to improve internal resource generation of coal companies which will enable new projects to be taken up. It will also improve the financial viability of new mining projects.

(iii) The capital base of Coal India Limited has been restructured to enable it to raise additional financial resources from the capital markets, which are required to add new coal production capacity.

(iv) Steps are being taken in coordination with the Railways to remove the transportation bottlenecks in such coalfield areas which have potential for enhanced production.

(v) Steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks in land acquisition.

(vi) Private sector companies engaged in production of iron and steel, cement and generation of power have been permitted to take up coal mining. This is expected to increase domestic coal production.

Benefit of Social Security to Agricultural Labourer

793. SHRI NAGENDRA NATH OJHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural labourers at present are not provided any benefit of social security except in a few cases;

(b) whether question of extending benefits of social security to these vast sections of India's workers has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, concrete steps being contemplated by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 is applicable inter alia to certain categories of agricultural labourers. Apart from several anti-poverty and employment generation schemes taken up in the rural sector, the Government have taken up a number of social security schemes. The Group Life Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers has been introduced by the Central Government in the year 1987. Another Group Insurance scheme for IRDP beneficiaries came in force in 1988. The personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme of the GIC for poor families has been extended to all districts in the country in August 1988. In addition, the General Insurance Corporation has introduced an insurance scheme for cattle and livestock, agricultural pumpsets, failed wells, fire insurance cover for huts and belongings of landless labourers, small farmers artisans and other poor people in rural areas, dwelling premises and other belongings of IRDP/NREP etc. beneficiaries. Most of the State Governments are implementing old age pension schemes. In some States e.g. Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala,